

Habib, Shamir hold talks

TEL-AVIV (R) — Israeli and American officials met Wednesday to work out joint proposals for Thursday's round of talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. U.S. special envoy Philip Habib and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met for about two hours. An Israeli official described it as a U.S. attempt to narrow differences between Israel and Lebanon on several key issues. The official declined to give details, but Israel Radio said the talks focused on Israel's demand for normal ties with Lebanon and security arrangements along the border. U.S. officials refused to comment on local press reports that Mr. Habib had suggested that American technicians operate electronic surveillance stations in southern Lebanon. Lebanon has rejected Israel's demand that it agree to Israeli-manned early warning stations in the border area.

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King Hussein to visit Belgium next Wednesday

BRUSSELS (R) — King Hussein of Jordan will visit Belgium next week for talks expected to centre on Amman's possible role in the Middle East peace process. He will be in Brussels from Jan. 26 to 29 for a working visit including talks with King Baudouin of Belgium. Prime Minister Wilfried Martens and Foreign Minister Leo Timmermans, a foreign ministry spokesman said.

Arab youth injured in Israel gaol

AMMAN (Petra) — Reports from the West Bank Wednesday said that a 20-year-old Arab youth, who had been in Israeli detention for two months, was recently moved to Al Raffiyyeh hospital for kidney treatment. Hafez Mohammad Ahmad was said to have been arrested for anti-Israeli resistance activity. His health then deteriorated seriously during his detention at the Rafah camp in southern Palestine. A representative of the International Red Cross has been barred from visiting Mr. Ahmad so far, reports said.

Israeli troops told not to risk clash with U.S. marines

TEL-AVIV (R) — Israeli soldiers have strict orders not to confront U.S. marines or other members of the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon, army sources said Wednesday. Reports from Beirut, quoted by Israeli newspapers, said the Americans had complained that Israeli patrols had approached their positions and clashes were narrowly averted. An Israeli army statement said Israeli forward positions were stationed east of a roadway running parallel to a railway south of Beirut. The region between the road and railway was guarded by a Lebanese army unit, with the marines west of the railway south of the Beirut International Airport.

Soviets throw new light on Venus

MOSCOW (R) — The findings of two Soviet space probes that landed on Venus last year suggest the planet once had large areas of water, a senior scientist said Wednesday. Data transmitted to earth by Venera 13 and Venera 14 last March showed an unexpectedly high level of ferric oxides on the surface, according to Valery Barshukov, Director of the Soviet Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry. He said it was likely they were formed by the evaporation of large quantities of water. It seems that Venus may once have had a volume of water equivalent to about one-third of the earth's oceans, Dr. Barshukov said in an interview with TASS News Agency.

Earthquake damage reaches \$2.88b in North Yemen

SANA'A (R) — An earthquake which killed 3,000 people in North Yemen last month caused damage estimated at \$2.88 billion, Prime Minister Abdul-Karim Arayani said Wednesday. The earthquake devastated villages, hamlets and settlements over a 4,000 sq. km. (1,500 sq. mile) area of the southern province of Dhahar on Dec. 13, making an estimated 300,000 people homeless.

Sadat's brother boycotts trial

CAIRO (R) — Ismat Sadat, brother of the late Egyptian president, currently on trial with his sons on charges of fraud and corruption, boycotted Wednesday's hearing to protest against the walkout of their defense council. In a statement read to the court by a prosecutor, Mr. Sadat, who is in custody with his two sons, said they would not attend the hearings unless their lawyers returned to the court room.

Israeli harassment leads to closure of Al Najah

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "The harassment techniques which have been practised by the Israeli military authorities against Al Najah University in Nablus led to the actual closure of the university," Dr. Munther Salah, the deported president of Al Najah University told the Jordan Times Wednesday.

Dr. Salah who was deported by the Israeli authorities three months ago added that since last week the Israelis have been blocking the roads leading to the university and hence preventing students and staff members from reaching the campus.

The Israelis have started harassing the university after they arrested the nine-member students council last week on the charges of alleged incitement.

"These measures are part of an Israeli plan to cause the indirect closure of the university instead of issuing a military order to close it," Dr. Salah said.

He pointed out that the "indirect closure" of the university is more dangerous than an actual military order to close the university.

"When a military order to close the university is enforced, it usu-

Eitan ordered violence against Arabs

TEL-AVIV (R) — Israeli army chief of staff Rafael Eitan ordered soldiers to harass the Palestinian population on the occupied West Bank and use strong-arm tactics to crush violent unrest there last spring, according to documents presented to a court martial Wednesday.

Seven soldiers, including the former deputy military governor of the West Bank town of Hebron, are on trial accused of brutally mistreating local residents.

The documents were presented Wednesday by defence lawyer Yehuda Ressler. He said they contained a record of two discussions held by Gen. Eitan and his senior officers on how to stamp out an

unprecedented spate of anti-Israeli demonstrations last March and April.

The violence erupted after the Israelis dismissed several West Bank mayors in a crackdown on supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Capt. Akiva Saranovich, operations officer in Hebron at the time of the unrest, testified that the documents were circulated among Israeli officers and represented a clear policy statement on how to behave towards local residents.

"The documents contain the phrases 'harass the population' and 'enforce tough punishments,'" the lawyer said. The

rest of their contents were not made public.

One document was signed by Gen. Eitan's adjutant and the second by the head of his bureau, Mr. Ressler, said he would call Gen. Eitan to testify if the prosecution cast doubt on the validity of the documents.

The court also heard evidence Wednesday from Maj. Baruch Nagar, senior officer in the Israeli civil administrator's office in Hebron.

Maj. Nagar was himself convicted last April of assaulting a Palestinian and received a two-month suspended sentence. But he was allowed to remain in his post.

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Italian minister, unions discuss wages

ROME (R) — Italy's Labour Minister Vincenzo Scotti called in unions and management Wednesday for crucial talks on holding down wages after a one-day general strike Tuesday supported by millions of workers.

Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani has set Thursday as the deadline for a pay-restraint deal which political sources say is vital for the survival of his shaky four-party coalition.

Industry sources said Mr. Scotti in separate meetings with employer and union negotiators, was expected to outline a broad package of proposals aimed at holding wage rises to a maximum of 13 per cent this year.

The employers federation has ordered its members to stop paying flat-rate wage rises next month.

Nakasone, Reagan hold surprise talks

WASHINGTON (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived at the White House Wednesday for an unscheduled second round of talks with President Reagan during which they were to discuss international issues.

Talks Tuesday focused mainly on U.S.-Japanese trade issues and the Japanese defence role which the Reagan administration has long urged should be improved.

Mr. Nakasone, a former defence minister, gave new details of his views on Japanese defence aims in an interview with the Washington Post published Wednesday.

He said the Japanese archipelago "should be like an unsinkable aircraft carrier putting up a tremendous bulwark of defence against the infiltration of the (Soviet) backfire bomber".

A second aim, he said, should be the complete control of four Japanese straits "so that there should be no passage of Soviet submarines and other naval activities".

The third objective, Mr.

linked to inflation and to revert to an earlier, far less comprehensive, indexation system unless the unions agree to compromise.

Employers spokesman Walter Mandell said Wednesday the federation might pull out of the talks Thursday if there was no sign of a breakthrough.

The government has agreed with the unions to cut income tax on lower-paid workers but has made the reform conditional on a successful outcome of the present talks.

Meanwhile pressure on the government continued Wednesday when 30,000 small businessmen marched through Rome protesting against recent tax increases and calling for higher business incentives.

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Japanese newspapers have said Tokyo will hold down car exports to 1.68 million in the 12 months starting in April, the same level as the previous 12 months, to discourage Congress from adopting proposals to require a majority of U.S.-made parts in cars sold in the U.S.

In 1981, Japan sold 1.8 million cars, equal to 21.2 per cent of the depressed American car market, and its share may have actually climbed in 1982.

President Reagan and Mr. Nakasone are also expected to discuss Japanese plans to boost defence spending by 6.5 per cent in the financial year starting in April.

Japan's recent decision to transfer military technology to the United States, a departure from its previous policy which banned such exports in line with its anti-war constitution, is also expected to be on the agenda.

Mr. Nakasone is also scheduled to meet Secretary of State George Shultz, trade representative Bill Brock, and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger Wednesday.

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UNIFIL mandate extended

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council Tuesday night extended the mandate of the U.N. peacekeeping force in Lebanon for six months despite Israel's assertion that it was no longer required.

The vote was 13 in favour and one against, with the Soviet Union and Poland abstaining.

But the council made no change in force's area of operations, which Lebanon wants extended to cover the entire country instead of only the southern part, where it has been deployed since 1978.

Israel, which bypassed U.N. positions when it invaded Lebanon last June to attack Palestinian commandos, has said it believes the peacekeeping force (UNIFIL) has outlived its usefulness. It urged that the mandate be renewed for only two or three

months.

Lebanon wants the U.N. force now well below its authorised strength of 7,000 men, to monitor the withdrawal from the country of all non-Lebanese troops—Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian.

Nigerians to go home

Last week the UNIFIL force numbered 6,266 men from 11 countries, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal and Sweden, as well as Nigeria.

The last batch of Nigerian troops serving in UNIFIL is due to return home before the end of this month, a military spokesman said.

He told Reuters that withdrawal of the Nigerian contingent of 1,200 battalions began in December and that the last man could be back home as early as next week.

Saddam returns to Baghdad

BEIRUT (R) — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq returned to Baghdad Wednesday after a sudden visit to Saudi Arabia during which he discussed the Iraq-Iran war with King Fahd. The official Iraqi News Agency, reporting the president's return, said nothing about the purpose of his visit or what it had achieved. But the official Saudi Press Agency said Tuesday that Mr. Hussein and King Fahd had discussed the 28-month Gulf war. Saudi Arabia is mounting an intensive diplomatic drive which appears to be aimed either at ending the war or, as a first step, easing tension between Iraq and Iran's Arab supporter, Syria.

Badran briefs cabinet on King's visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudaf Badran Wednesday briefed the cabinet on the outcome of His Majesty King Hussein's visits to Iraq and Saudi Arabia and his talks with President Saddam Hussein and King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz on various Arab issues and the Palestine question.

The subjects discussed were based on the concept of joint Arab political action in the light of Arab and international situations, the conditions in the occupied Arab territories, Israel's policy of annexing further Arab territory and the impact of all this on Jordan's national security.

At the meeting Mr. Badran voiced his deep satisfaction with the results of the talks which, he said, were characterised by national responsibility and realism with regard to the challenges the Arab Nation is facing and means of handling them.

Soviets reject U.S. complaints on SA-5's

MOSCOW (R) — Relations between the Soviet Union and Egypt strained for the past 10 years, are likely to improve in the near future, a leading Soviet political newspaper said Wednesday.

In a report from Cairo, the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta said everybody in the Egyptian political establishment now viewed the normalisation of ties between the two states as inevitable and in the national interest.

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Soviet-Egyptian ties may improve

"Any Egyptian-Soviet dialogue under the conditions now found on the banks of the Nile would be bound to go well," the newspaper added.

Relations between the two countries, which were once closely allied, plummeted when former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat expelled thousands of Soviet military and civilian advisers in 1972.

(Continued on page 2)

Israelis ban 30 teachers from Bir Zeit University

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli occupation authorities have ordered over 30 lecturers at two West Bank universities to stop teaching because of their refusal to sign a pledge not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The minister accused Israel of stalling to prevent tangible progress towards peace until 1984, when the U.S. would be preoccupied with presidential elections.

"This gives the Israelis two years to consecrate a fait accompli on the West Bank... that is why the Arabs should not lose time, take the matter in their hands and

(Continued on page 2)

Israelis to rebuild Zaire's armed forces

KINSHASA (R) — Israeli military advisers will restructure Zaire's armed forces under a five-year plan agreed between the two countries. Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko said here Wednesday.

The Zairean leader announced the agreement to reporters accompanying Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, who has been in Zaire since Monday for talks on military cooperation.

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Bishops discuss nuclear arms

VATICAN CITY (R) — American bishops Wednesday held a second session of talks on nuclear arms with their European and Vatican colleagues without indicating any change in their opposition to the U.S. government's approach to the issue.

Mr. Bartholomew is expected to convey his government's views on three main issues raised by Greece last November, informed sources said here. Greece wants a time limit for the removal of the bases, substantial U.S. defense aid and a

(Continued on page 2)

Gromyko ends visit to West Germany

BONN (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko left Bonn Wednesday after three days of talks which appear to have brought frank exchanges but little agreement on ways to limit nuclear weapons in Europe.

Mr. Gromyko, the first senior Soviet official to visit a member of NATO since the death last November of President Leonid Brezhnev, was seen off amid driving snow at the airport by West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

He flew on to East Berlin for an official visit at the invitation of East German head of state Erich Honecker.

During his stay in Bonn Mr. Gromyko argued that any agreement to reduce Moscow's arsenal of around 600 medium-range missiles must take account of about

150 French and British missiles now in place.

But it was unclear what concessions Bonn sought in return for reviewing its plans to take 204 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles under the NATO plan.

Bonn officials insist they are not playing the role of a go-between in Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms negotiations. But West Germany's views gain considerable importance from its position on the borders of Warsaw Pact countries and its plans to take the highly-powerful Pershing weapons if talks fail.

Experts say that when technical problems have been overcome, the Pershing missiles will be capable of hitting targets in the Soviet Union in under 10 minutes.

Government sources said the chief U.S. negotiator on medium-range weapons, Paul Nitze, would

hold talks with Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher in Bonn on Monday on talks resume on Jan. 27.

The West German government's disarmament expert, Friedrich Ruth, will fly to Washington Tuesday and is due to visit Moscow for talks with Soviet officials next month.

Mr. Gromyko warned in his dinner speech this week that deployment of the U.S. missiles would mean a worldwide "extended nuclear confrontation with all its consequences."

He left an impression of deep Kremlin pessimism about U.S. motives at arms negotiations and hinted that Western Europe must step up pressure on Washington if there is to be agreement in East-West talks.

JORDAN NEWS

Anani briefs Soviet team on labour movement

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the Soviet civil aviation trade union, headed by Ivan Kabakov, met Jordanian Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani Wednesday and was briefed on the labour movement in Jordan.

Dr. Anani also voiced appreciation of the Soviet support for Arab causes, the Palestinian question in particular.

Mr. Kabakov, secretary of the civil aviation union and secretary of the central committee of Soviet

trade unions, said his talks with Jordanian officials were of "great importance."

The Soviet delegation, which arrived Monday for a several-day visit at the invitation of the Jordanian air transport union, also

Jerusalem Fund meeting to review financial state

RABAT (Petra) — The board of directors of the Jerusalem Fund is scheduled to meet in the Moroccan capital Thursday to study the fund's financial situation.

The board, which comprises of Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Guinea, launched a campaign in May 1981 to raise \$100 million to finance the fund's activities.

The fund was created to counter Israeli attempts to Judaize the occupied Arab territories and to safeguard Jerusalem's holy places and archaeological sites. The funds also finances Arab projects in the occupied territories.

Officials of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GFJTU) accompanied the delegation on these visits.

Committee to discuss Jordan's participation in Switzerland fair

AMMAN (Petra) — A special committee entrusted with making arrangements for Jordan's participation in an international fair in Switzerland will meet here Thursday to discuss how to represent various Jordanian industrial and agricultural and trade sectors at the fair.

Jordan has been invited to participate as an honour guest in the fair, due to open at Lausanne in mid-September.

The committee, chaired by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour, comprises representatives of the ministry of information, tourism and antiquities, culture, youth, industry and trade and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, as well as Jordanian universities.

Invitation to Frankfurt fair

Meanwhile, the Amman Chamber of Industry said Wednesday that it has received an invitation to attend the Frankfurt Industrial Fair to be held between Feb. 16 and 19. The chamber has circulated the invitation to all businesses in Jordan to offer them the opportunity to participate, a Chamber of Industry spokesman said.

Canada offers health expertise

AMMAN (Petra) — Canada has expressed readiness to offer Jordan training and technical expertise in health affairs. The offer was conveyed to Health Minister Zahair Malhas during a meeting he had Wednesday with Canadian Ambassador to Jordan Keith Maclellan. Dr. Malhas and Mr. Maclellan also discussed bilateral cooperation between Jordan and Canada in the field of medicine.

Canada wants to cooperate with Jordan in these fields and is willing to help the country establish specialised medical research centres in various specialisations, Mr. Maclellan said.

Seminar on environmental chemistry ends

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seminar on environmental chemistry, which was organised by the Arab Programme for Chemical Research, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), concluded Wednesday at the University of Jordan.

The three-day seminar dis-

cussed 18 working papers on environmental pollution caused by chemicals. Participants in the seminar were experts and researchers from various Arab countries, including Tunisia, Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain, in addition to staff members of the University of Jordan.

The seminar concentrated on efforts to protect the environment against hazards created by chemicals used in agricultural and industrial projects.

The seminar recommended that the government take strict measures to curb pollution by introducing special legislation to regulate the use of chemicals in agricultural and industrial projects.

A total of 42 towns and villages in the Badia region will be supplied with electricity, the spokesman

bandy consultant for six months and the purchase of equipment for range renovation work and audio-visual equipment for training and extension work.

The FAO grant is offered in support of the World Food Programme-assisted project Rangeland and Forage Development which is being carried out by Jordan Co-operative Organisation in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Badia region to be electrified

said. The project will be carried out in two phases, the first of which is expected to start soon, he said.

The IDEC also plans to supply power to water-pumping equipment at all artesian wells in the northern region with a view to facilitate irrigation of agricultural projects, the spokesman said.

He added that five artesian wells in Umm Jimal are now being pumped with equipment using electric power supplied by the IDEC.

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Israelis ban 30 Bir Zeit teachers

or face legal proceedings, she said. About 30 of the 50 foreign lecturers on the staff were stopped. Israeli military sources said the army set up checkpoints in the area for about an hour and a half and carried out security checks.

The authorities have already banned several lecturers at the Bethlehem and Nablus universities from teaching.

Four lecturers whose permits had expired were ordered to stop teaching at the Hebron Islamic College Tuesday, college sources said. Three were British and the fourth Irish. All worked in the college.

Soviet-Egyptian ties may improve

Mr. Sadat's successor, Hosni Mubarak, has dropped his predecessor's anti-Soviet rhetoric and in the past year there have been signs of a revival of economic cooperation between Cairo and Moscow.

Literaturnaya Gazeta quoted Egyptian Socialist Party leader Ibrahim Shukri as saying President Sadat had "done wrong to the Soviet Union."

Egypt urges firm U.S. stand

cut off Israel's shooting methods," he said.

Mr. Ali said Israel's invasion of Lebanon last June had had a negative effect on Egyptian-Israeli relations and caused a slow-down in trade and other bilateral exchanges.

But he said Cairo remained committed to the 1979 peace tre-

of defying them.

"I have been here six years and this is the first time the threats have been so explicit," he said.

In an official statement, Bir Zeit condemned what it termed the disruption of academic life and harassment of foreign teachers by the military.

"We note with great concern the escalation of this harassment and repeat our commitment to an orderly academic year where students and faculty can pursue their educational responsibilities free from interference," the statement said.

The article was the most optimistic in the Soviet press about relations with Egypt for nearly a year.

Last February a senior commentator said the death of Mr. Sadat three months before was bound to lead to sharp changes in Egyptian foreign policy and a swing away from the United States.

Literaturnaya Gazeta implicitly admitted this had not been the case, but said the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in the summer had done much to change Egyptians' attitudes and improve chances for a rapprochement with Moscow.

The minister said Egypt's ambassador to Israel, recalled following the invasion of Lebanon, would return to his post when agreement was reached on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

The Egyptian consul in Eilat came to Cairo on leave and would go back shortly, he said.

He said either a retaliatory or first strike option.

Archbishop Bernardin told reporters Tuesday night that the bishops' letter goes no further than the Pope himself in condemning the buildup of nuclear weapons.

The American bishops have attacked the principle of deterrence, which they say could be immoral. They have called for an immediate nuclear freeze and a

Greece, U.S. resume talks on bases

guarantee of Greek control of the bases.

The negotiations are the first major test of Greek-American relations since the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou came to power more than a year ago after campaigning on an anti-American and anti-NATO platform.

The first round of negotiations opened here last October and dealt mainly with political questions surrounding a renewed agreement.

The United States maintains a medium-size transport, support, logistics and surveillance airbase at Hellenikon Airport in Athens. Another base in Nea Makri serves U.S. global naval communications and electronic surveillance.

The two other major bases are on the Island of Crete — a refuelling station for the Sixth Fleet in Suda Bay, and an electronic surveillance base in Gouries, near Heraklion.

The Greek government has said that nuclear warheads are stored in American bases here but it did not give specific numbers and types.

Israelis to rebuild Zaire's armed forces

invasions of the province, in 1977 and 1978, by former Katangese gendarmes from neighbouring Angola, military sources said.

Israel has already started the task (of training and restructuring) with the special presidential brigade, and it is doing a good job to everybody's satisfaction," President Mobutu said.

"It will go on under a five-year plan," he added.

Gen. Sharon said he will sign with the Zairean leader a series of military agreements on the reorganisation of Zaire's armed forces.

"We will need more Israeli technicians to boost the team already here," Gen. Mobutu said.

"What we need is a dissuasion army," he said, making clear that the role of the 30,000-strong

Zairean army would remain strictly defensive.

Zaire's army has been trained by Belgium, the former colonial power, China, North Korea and France which has at present some 50 paratroop officers in direct command of an elite commando brigade controlling the capital, military sources said.

Asked by Israeli reporters if he intended visiting Israel, with which Zaire restored diplomatic relations last May, President Mobutu said he would discuss the possibility with Mr. Sharon.

Zaire was the first black African state to restore diplomatic relations with Israel since they were severed by most of black Africa in the wake of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New schools to be built in Ruseifa

ZARQA (Petra) — Eight schools, including four at secondary level, will be built in Ruseifa District this year, Zarqa District Governor Salem Al Qudah said Wednesday. Mr. Qudah, who Tuesday met the mayor of Ruseifa, and representatives of the Ministry of Education to discuss the issue, said that 100 dunums of land have been acquired for the purpose and Tuesday's meeting finalised arrangements for the speedy execution of the projects. The projects are to be carried out in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the Ruseifa Municipality. Mr. Qudah added.

Tawjihi exams start Sunday in Irbid

IRBID (J.T.) — The Department of Education in Irbid Governorate is preparing to hold the mid-year examinations starting Sunday for the General Secondary Certificate (Tawjihi). In all, 13,383 students are expected to appear for the examination at 158 centres, the department said. Nearly 45,000 students around the country will be taking the Tawjihi examinations this month, the department added.

New municipal buildings for Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — Deir Abi Sa'id Municipality in Irbid Governorate announced Wednesday that a local company has been granted a tender to build a public library at a cost of JD 15,000. It also announced that it has accepted a bid to construct a health centre in the town at a cost of JD 3,000.

Art exhibition opens at university

IRBID (Petra) — A week-long art exhibition opened at Yarmouk University Wednesday. On display at the exhibition, which was inaugurated by University President Adnan Badran, are paintings, drawings and works of sculpture by university students. At the exhibition there is a special wing displaying the students' daily activities and social life.

Beit Ras roads asphalted

IRBID (Petra) — The Municipality of Beit Ras, in Irbid Governorate, has completed asphalting 15,000 square metres of new streets in the town, at a cost of JD 23,324. At present the municipality is asphalting 25,000 square metres of the town's streets which is estimated to JD 25,000.

University management course concludes

AMMAN (Petra) — A training course on purchasing management ended at the University of Jordan Wednesday. Twenty participants from various university departments were lectured on methods of purchasing technical equipment and modern storage methods. The director of the university's technical services and studies department, Mr. Anwar Al Abed, made a speech at the end of the course and distributed diplomas to the participants.

Mafraq farm loan figures announced

MAFRAC (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation's branch in Mafraq granted farmers loans totalling JD 1,890 million over the past year. This sum represents 38 per cent of the total loans granted to farmers around the country in 1982, a spokesman for the branch said. The loans, he said, were spent on developing farmlands, raising livestock and drilling artesian wells.

Tenders accepted for Al Qasr school

KARAK (Petra) — Al Qasr Municipality in Karak Governorate Wednesday announced the acceptance of tenders for building two annexes for Al Qasr boys secondary school at a cost of JD 36,500. Al Qasr Mayor Mashhour Al Majali said the new annexes will have 14 classrooms. Recently the municipality opened roads and built road shoulders and pavements in the town at a cost of JD 38,000.

Course on interviewing ends at JPRC

AMMAN (Petra) — A four-day training course on techniques of conducting interviews ended at the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) Wednesday. The course was organised by the Institute of Public Administration in cooperation with the JPRC training institute. The 25 participants were lectured on new methods of conducting interviews, and evaluating a candidate's qualifications in accordance with job requirements.

New saplings for cooperatives

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid cooperatives directorate Tuesday decided to purchase 15,000 fruit-bearing and olive saplings which will be distributed to the members of its agricultural cooperative societies. The Ramtha Agricultural Cooperative Society also decided to purchase 25,000 olive saplings to be distributed to farmers in the district.

Irbid telephones to be expanded

IRBID (Petra) — The district officer of northern Al Mazar, Ahmad Al Sharayi, said Tuesday that two direct telephone lines will be installed between Irbid and Al Mazar. The telephone network in the town of Irbid in the district will also be expanded to 50 telephone lines, he said. Mr. Sharayi explained that this is part of the plan to develop telephone services in the area.

N. Yemeni housing minister expected

AMMAN (Petra) — North Yemeni Minister of Municipal and Housing Affairs Mohammed Jad'an is expected to arrive in Amman Friday on a three-day visit to Jordan.

Mr. Jad'an, who will be leading an official delegation, is expected to hold discussions with senior Jordanian officials on ways to strengthen bilateral cooperation between Jordan and North Yemen in municipal affairs.

The Yemeni minister is also scheduled to tour various projects being implemented by the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and the Housing Corporation.

He is also expected to visit various historic and archaeological sites in Jordan.

JNRCS to attend Manama conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is scheduled to take part in a conference organised by the Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in the Arab World due to begin Sunday in Manama, Bahrain.

Jordanian National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) President Ahmad Abu Qoura will lead the Jordanian delegation to the three-day conference, which is expected to discuss various issues related to the activities of the societies.

High among the topics to be discussed at the meeting are proposals to extend aid to the Palestinian and Lebanese Red Crescent societies, a spokesman for the JNRCS said here Wednesday.

Among the programmes planned by the societies are training courses for personnel involved in relief operations and humanitarian causes in the Arab World.

The general secretariat of the societies will also present reports on various operations the societies have undertaken.

The participants are also scheduled to discuss proposals to publish Arabic periodicals and books explaining the Geneva Convention and outlining those acts which violate its terms.

12 new industries licensed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade announced Wednesday it has decided to grant licences for 12 new industrial units with a total capital of JD 2 million and employing a total workforce of 207.

A ministry spokesman said that licences, for 156 new industries with a total capital of JD 22 million were issued last year. The spokesman added that each of these industries were set up with machinery worth a minimum of JD 10,000.

Another 1,119 new industries were established in Jordan last year had an overall capital of JD 7,076 million, according to the spokesman. In each of these industries, machinery costing less than JD 10,000 were installed, the spokesman added.



Spelling Test

Why U.S. civil servants dread the 'Rif'

By Nancy Dunne

WASHINGTON — It was the morning of Christmas Day, a time when Americans, like everybody else in the West, traditionally gather around a turkey and a television set to enjoy the festival.

But Mr. John Allen was not celebrating last year. In spite of his healthy family, his expensive home, luxuries such as a new Buick and his Pierre Cardin dressing gown, he says his life has become a nightmare.

For he is one of the estimated 50,000 federal employees to be displaced by the Reagan administration's assault on the size of the U.S. government's civil service.

Unlike about 12 million other Americans, Mr. Allen is not unemployed. He has been "Rifed," a term derived from the "reduction in force" ordained by President Ronald Reagan's cuts in the federal bureaucracy.

Once a high-level administrator, Mr. Allen has been displaced to the lowest rung on the

Federal job ladder. He once oversaw a programme designed "to spot early symptoms of alcoholism among labour union members." The administration, deeming the project less than necessary, eliminated it. Under the peculiar "Rif" process, which governs firings and demotions, Mr. Allen ended up as a clerk.

He is a very highly paid clerk, earning \$42,000 a year. Under the rules of the Rif, Federal employees who are demoted receive their previous salaries for two years to cushion the shock.

When Mr. Reagan took office two years ago, he promised to slash the size of government and shed 75,000 Federal jobs. With their funding cut, domestic agencies automatically instituted the Rif procedure established in 1944, principally to reduce the size of the Pentagon.

The procedure was used again after the Korean war and has occasionally been followed since then to abolish small groups or agencies.

Under the Rif process, employees are divided up into several sub-groups. Those whose jobs are eliminated have the right to displace workers in lower groups. Veterans, and those with seniority, are given preference, however, and sub-groups may be

lowered their priority. All employees from top to bottom in the Power Rate Commission of the Department of Energy have dropped down the scale.

Not surprisingly, the Rifs have set off a furor. Published tales of individual hardships have vied for attention with stories of entire agency departments wiped off Federal lists. Enforcement agencies, such as the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, have drastically cut down inspections. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) slashed the number of tax collectors, but later restored them after the story appeared in the press.

A legion of critics, largely Democrats, gash at the devastation of many of their programmes, say the Rif process is inefficient and costly.

The Office of Management and Budget claimed in its original presentation of its job reduction plans to Congress that the proposed elimination of 43,000 jobs would save \$30 million in fiscal 1981 and

\$1.3 billion in fiscal 1982.

The GAO found, however, that many expenses had not been considered in the office's estimates. Severance pay has cost the Federal government about \$64.2 million in fiscal 1981 and 1982 and unemployment has cost about \$15.3 million. The departing employees took about \$15 million in annual leave payments which were owed them, about \$35 million in early retirement funds and about \$147.8 million was lost from the federal employees' retirement fund.

The cost of running the Rif was estimated at \$500,000 for the Department of Energy alone. The costs of hearing appeals and grievances, training new employees, the loss of productivity, moving workers to new locations and paying high salaries for low-level jobs for two years could not be calculated. The agency concluded that long-range savings could not be guaranteed.

— Financial Times news feature

Drug education for teenagers

By Paul Majendie

Reuter

OTTAWA — Canada is planning a drug education campaign to discourage teenagers from trying marijuanna as a way of gaining social acceptance.

The message "Don't take it up, most of your friends haven't" will be aimed primarily at youngsters watching evening television shows but will also be circulated in magazines and through leaflets put in monthly cheques from the state family allowance authorities.

A health department spokesman, citing findings from the latest poll on the subject, said: "Only one in four teenagers has tried it. But the majority of all those interviewed believed smoking marijuanna would make them feel accepted, part of the group.

"Social pressures are very important among teenagers. Our advertisements will be what we call positive attitude reinforcements — encouraging kids to follow their feelings and make the

right choice on their own."

Possession of cannabis is illegal in Canada and offenders can face fines of up to \$800, six-month jail terms or both. But the copris usually end up handing out fines of less than \$125.

The spokesman said this was an important age group to concentrate on because studies had shown that people tended to give up regular marijuanna smoking once their teenage days were over.

Health officials also point to the major risks that a regular marijuanna smoker could face — the sort of breathing problems that heavy cigarette smokers can have and the kind of troubles that drunken drivers face when stopped by the police.

Statistics show that smoking of cannabis in Canada is more widespread than most outsiders might expect. Justice officials said that according to the latest surveys, one in 10 adults had smoked some at least once a year.

That figure totalled two million people, and judging by the conviction statistics, police do not

consider catching "pot smokers" a top priority.

The latest crime figures showed that about 32,000 people were convicted annually of possessing cannabis. Their fines were often small and only four per cent of that total ended up in jail, mostly for less than a month.

Officials, arguing that prevention is always better than cure, have now plotted out the media campaign which awaits the final approval of Health Minister Monique Begin before its likely launch in March.

The project has not been finally approved. She had not definitely agreed to it but I do not think that she is going to say no," a spokesman for the minister said.

Then the advertisements, their exact contents kept under wraps until the campaign is launched, will try to reach into young minds across Canada and convince them, without any scare tactics about ending up behind bars, that they will achieve nothing by trying to ape classmates who use marijuanna.

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God help Africa

IT IS funny how many Americans, especially in government and Congress, are led to believe that Israel is the "only democracy" in the Middle East, unless of course they look upon Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko as the only guardian of African human rights.

These same people could easily find an explanation for Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's current visit to Zaire. Israel needs ties with Africa, and President Mobutu needs all the help he can get from the free world (meaning of course Israel, South Africa, or for that matter the United States) to protect his country's mineral reserves against Angola and Zambia, they would tell you.

How convincing and articulate. The butcher of Beirut's visit to Honduras the

other week also must have aimed at spreading the merits of Israeli democracy to that dictatorship.

Let us face it, Israel does not sell arms to suppressive regimes in Africa and Latin America as well as Khomeini's Iran only to finance its wars against the Arabs. It quite often does so to save its American advocates the embarrassment of overtly supporting these regimes with arms and military assistance against the wishes and interests of the international community.

Judging by what President Mobutu told Israeli Television on Tuesday, Gen. Sharon's visit to Zaire may well be successful. If that happens to be the case, God help Africa. And so much for Israeli democracy.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: America must take more

responsibility for peace

Israel's arbitrary measures against Al Najah University in Nablus, its campaign to establish more settlements on Arab lands and the continuing Israeli confiscation of Arab territory has put more pressure on the American administration.

It is imperative that Washington should now put an end to these aggressive policies perpetrated by Israel against the occupied Arab lands. This need is particularly urgent because the Israeli plans are designed to abort any peace efforts in the area. The American administration should realise that it cannot remain impulsive with regard to the situation, especially now that the Arabs have voiced a readiness to throw their weight behind the peace moves.

It is well-known that American aid gives Israel its backbone and enables the Israelis to

continue their settlement policies on Arab territory. Unless Washington takes appropriate measures to stop the settlement programme, it will assume the role of one who tries to lay the basis for peace with one hand, while impeding that effort with the other. This, in our view, is more dangerous to American peace efforts than any other threat. This attitude will inevitably harm American credibility while actively encouraging Israel to pursue its settlement policies.

The Arabs are not the only party which is responsible for making peace efforts succeed. The Americans have a major share in the process and thus must shoulder their share of the responsibility. This can only be done by creating a suitable climate for the implementation of the peace initiative, as well as formulating those proposals in the first place.

Al Dustour: Israel settlements must be stopped

Over the past 15 years, our kinsmen in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip have been suffering under the Israeli occupation. Yet they continue to maintain steadfastness in the face of intimidation and repressive measures. Israel's recent escalation of its harsh and cruel practices in dealing with its Arab residents has drawn further courageous stands from Arabs determined to save their land from the enemy.

Recent reports about the closure of Al Najah University in Nablus and the suspending of five teachers at Hebron Polytechnic illustrate Israel's determination to implement its settlement policy. Likewise the detention of Arab residents, coupled with Israel's measures aimed at paralysing the Arab economy shows that Israel's attack on the Arabs is a comprehensive one. Israel real-

ises only too well that time is on its side as long as it pursues its policy of establishing settlements on confiscated Arab territory. Therefore Israel can only ensure its success in this policy by foiling all Arab efforts to dislodge it from the territory. It now occupies.

Those who object to genuine Arab moves to save Arab land and stop Israel's ambitious designs are unaware of the facts and do not realise the extent of our kinsmen's sufferings under the Israeli yoke. Israel, for its part, is keen on maintaining this ignorance especially among certain Arab parties: as this, significantly helps its cause.

We in Jordan are well aware of the sufferings of our kinsmen in the occupied territories and therefore appeal to all Arab countries to work towards saving the Arab land before it is too late:

Is Libya's 'third theory' working?

By Phil Davison
Reuter

TRIPOLI, Libya — Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi popped into a central Tripoli cinema recently to listen to a heated debate by local people on housing. He went up to the balcony to sit, hatless and huddled in his army overcoat, among the audience. Security men were not far away.

The meeting was one of Tripoli's seven "people's congresses," the grassroots forums in which local people's ideas are supposed to be aired before being passed upwards to higher congresses and eventually rejected or put into effect. There are 350 such congresses in Libya, each representing a district. They are incorporated in the so-called "third universal theory," which the Libyan leader sees as an alternative to capitalism and communism.

Although Colonel Qadhafi's visit to the congress was clearly timed to coincide with the presence of foreign journalists, the debate among local citizens, including veiled women, was obviously spontaneous and included criticism of the government's housing policy during the colonel's presence.

When he arrived, the 400 or so people present turned and chanted "long live the September 1 revolution" until the colonel waved the order for the congress to continue. After an hour, he

walked out, to further chants, and drove off alone in his own car, followed by several carloads of security men and aides. More than 13 years after he and other young army officers overthrew King Idris in a bloodless coup, Colonel Qadhafi appears to enjoy considerable popularity and relative stability at home despite his position of isolation in the world.

Western diplomats in Tripoli said most older Libyans credit the colonel with giving them a share of the nation's vast oil wealth — by way of a higher standard of living while the younger generation respects him for his fierce Arab nationalism. About half Libya's population is under the age of 15 and therefore grew up under Colonel Qadhafi's regime.

Libya was an Italian colony from 1911 to 1942, when it became independent. According to Western statistics, it was among the poorest countries in the world in the 1950s, exporting only esparto grass and scrap metals. But the first commercial production of oil in 1961 changed its destiny.

Under the monarchy, the oil industry was separated from the rest of the economy and run almost exclusively by foreigners. According to Western historians, corruption thrived and the vast majority of Libyans gained nothing from the oil wealth. After seizing power on Sept. 1, 1969, Colonel Qadhafi closed down foreign military bases and gradually brought the oil industry under majority state control.

There have been a number of rumoured coup attempts against the colonel in recent years. The last report appeared in the foreign press in November, but was vehemently denied in Libya.

RED & BLACK

The entertainment business

Certain movies are grossing hundreds of millions of whatever currency. They receive acclaim and popularity envied by the most popular leaders. It seems that the entertainment business is at a boom of all times. And this happens when most other industries suffer badly. Is this a coincidence? Or is there a plausible explanation?

The roaring twenties and the depression thirties are called the golden era of the cinema. In those days, Hollywood stars were treated by the public as demigods. The fabrication of stars through the methods of Professor Higgins was a very lucrative business.

In those days, movie-going was considered a part of the "release" mechanism. People who were obsessed with daily problems and suffered from economic misery found in the world of make-believe a source of relief and solace.

In comparison, the 1975-and-over period stands very tall. Films are making hundreds of millions. Gone With the Wind was made in 1939 and then the biggest money maker. Its total earnings since 1939 however, do not match the first three months earnings from film like E.T. (The Extra Terrestrial).

A blockbuster like Star Wars has grossed an amount equal to

three-hundred films for its producers. This is also an amount almost double the total earnings of all John Wayne films.

The films which now "make it" are basically of three types. First there are the ones related to space. Second, there are horror films and third, certain human or social films particularly those related to family problems. The space films are the highest earners such as Star Wars, E.T., Close Encounter of the Third Kind etc.

The horror films are the second highest earners. Of these I remember The Godfather, Jaws, etc. The social films usually get praise of critics but

gross less money. Examples like Cramer vs Cramer, An Unmarried Woman, and the Goodbye Girl help illustrate the point.

The dynamism of the cinema is so high with success. Producers and directors jump to explore anything that could be of interest to the public. When man reached the moon, space movies addressed themselves to this unlimited topic. Even the toy industry has boomed and made full use of the imagination and ideas of film makers.

In the thirties, King Kong, Dracula and Frankenstein sent shivers down the spines of the spectators. Now, horror is pro-

vided by popular themes such as the Mafia, urban gangs and "monsters" from nature such as sharks.

Man feels lonely and scared amongst the technological advances and the forces of hidden evils which he can neither comprehend nor control. With economic crises, unemployment, fear over how to get livelihood, basises, massacres, atomic fallout and political uncertainties, man's fears are compounded. Part of the release mechanism is to see some of his fears embodied in front of him. This is what the cinema is doing, and that is the main source of its fantastic profits.

A time for courage in the Middle East

By Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford

The following article appeared in the February issue of the Reader's Digest. It is by former U.S. Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford, and is entitled *A Time for Courage in the Middle East*. In introductory remarks, the Reader's Digest said: "In the wake of the war in Lebanon, two former presidents join to urge Arab, Israeli and American to seize the moment and resume the arduous diplomacy that alone can lead to lasting peace."

The latest storm of war in the Middle East has subsided, and now more than ever is the time for courage. For the Arabs, it is the courage to step forward and negotiate for a Palestinian homeland with an Israel they recognise as a fellow nation.

For Israel, it is the courage to step back, withdraw from occupied territory as prescribed in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 and show a willingness to negotiate a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem with her Arab neighbours.

For the United States, it is the courage to commit every political resource to the awesome, tortuous and at times frustrating challenge of bringing Arab and Israeli to the realisation that peace and security can come about only through reconciliation and relations built on trust.

Neither the smoke of war nor the fiery louds of rhetoric born of deep-seated historical animosities can obscure two realities: Israel is. And as a nation, she has a right to exist and to co-exist in security and peace in the world community.

The Palestinian people are. There are four million of them scattered throughout the Middle East and other regions. They cry out for their own home, in which their legitimate rights may be exercised.

These two realities are at once the problem and the solution. And although that problem has manifested itself to the world through bloody conflicts and acts of terrorism, this can only be done by creating a suitable climate for the implementation of the peace initiative, as well as formulating those proposals in the first place.

The cornerstone of that foundation is, of course, U.N. Resolution 242, which stipulates withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the territories occupied in the 1967 war, an end to all claims of belligerence, and an acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and right on every state in the area to live in peace.

The Sinai agreements, worked out after the 1973 war to disengage Egyptian and Israeli forces, created beneficial momentum toward further negotiation. And finally, the difficult and delicate task that resulted in the Camp David agreements brought about Israel's complete withdrawal from the Sinai and committed Egypt and Israel to reach a just, comprehensive and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict within Resolution 242.

Further, there was a recognition, reflected in the language of the Camp David agreements, that a durable peace could come about only with the participation of all the affected parties: Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian

people should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects."

That these diplomatic efforts could bear fruit, even under the most difficult circumstances, was made evident when, last April 25, Israel levelled the last of its settlements and withdrew from the Sinai.

Upon this considerable foundation, new diplomatic structures must be built. President Reagan's peace plan offers a framework, pledging U.S. support for self-government for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, in association with Jordan. The Reagan plan also reaffirms that the United States does not support either an independent Palestinian state or one dominated by Israel. It calls on Israel to establish no further settlements on the West Bank and in Gaza.

While ostensibly adopting positions far removed from the Reagan plan, the Arab League, at a summit meeting in Fez, Morocco, last September, nonetheless embraced U.N. Resolution 242 and implied recognition of Israel's right to exist.

There seemed to be a clearer signal that moderate Arab voices are coming to the fore, ready to talk substantively rather than to fight. Oo the threshold of such an historic opportunity, let us examine the dynamics of this unique situation for the Arabs, for Israel and for the United States.

The Arabs — the need for a moderate voice. As a result of the recent war in Lebanon, Arab radicals who entertained grandiose illusions of Kremlin support have been discredited, and the relative Soviet impotence in the region is now more apparent. Arabs who want peace have an opportunity as never before to assume leadership in seeking a sensible negotiated solution to the Palestinian-Israeli impasse.

Make no mistake, the Lebanon conflict was a tragedy — the awful kind of bloodshed that will fill the vacuum when practical and persistent diplomacy ceases. We cannot condone what certainly appears to be an inclination on the part of the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin toward a military rather than a diplomatic solution to Israel's problems. But it would be foolish to deny that, when Israel surveyed the ominous horizon, she saw terrorist threats and attacks by the Palestine Liberation Organisation rather than a modicum of basic freedom and without a home.

Indeed, the need for credible voices articulating Arab — and more precisely Palestinian — concerns cannot be overstressed. There can be little doubt that the PLO is the political entity recognized in the Arab World as

speaking for the Palestinians. But the world is rightly confused about who will negotiate other Arab-Israeli differences. As long as this question goes unanswered, Arab voices will unfortunately not receive a serious hearing. This also means that Israel is highly unlikely to deal with the Palestine question through diplomacy.

This is unfortunate because there has clearly been a move among Arab governments, and even within the PLO, away from the hard Arab line of 1967 that said in effect: "We will not recognise Israel, negotiate with her or live in peace with her." Both of us have heard privately from Arab leaders that they are prepared to live in peace with Israel. In public, however, these expressions have not been forthcoming for fear of breaching Arab "solidarity."

There is, it would seem, one figure who could have a profound effect: King Hussein of Jordan. Some Arab leaders, including the PLO's Yasser Arafat, appear to respect him as a spokesman.

With their public or private backing, and with Palestinian participation, perhaps within the Jordanian delegation, Hussein could make the dramatic gesture that would put the Begin government under immense pressure to reciprocate. As one of Israel's neighbours, with important differences to resolve, Hussein is the logical leader to commence substantive negotiations.

Certainly he would have political constraints on him, from both Arab and Palestinian leaders. Other Arab moderates — at least initially — might not be able to make any public endorsement of his efforts toward Israel. But with the prospect of Palestinian representatives also participating in discussions with Israel, there are some encouraging indications that King Hussein is prepared to assume this burden.

Israel — a boldness for peace. A few months ago Prime Minister Begin was able to address the Israeli Knesset and assure it, for the first time in its nation's history, all her frontiers were secure. Israel, through her treaty with Egypt and through the sheer force of arms, stands astride the Middle East. What's more there is no question but that her relationship with the United States is absolutely secure.

Israel's foray into Lebanon, however, has caused deep dismay among many Americans who have so heartily supported Israel through trial and trouble. Fears have been raised, notably within segments of the Jewish community, that in regard to the Palestinians, the Begin government is departing from principles thought to be at the heart of historical Jewish experience — particularly an understanding of what it means to be a people deprived of basic freedoms and without a home.

Now is the time for Israel to match the boldness of her military forays with the boldness of her desire for peaceful negotiation and her commitment to human rights. For nothing can change the

ephemeral quality of Israel's security if it rests merely on the strength of arms rather than on good will and concerted efforts to live in comity with her neighbours. She is a nation of some 3 million people surrounded by 100 million adversaries or potential adversaries. Deeply felt animosity toward her has been fomented by an unfortunate tradition — on both sides — to resort to force.

When that animosity and fear have burst into war, Israel's very survival is apparent. Now the growing American understanding and sympathy for the just rights of the Palestinians and our regard for strong and stable relations with the Arab World must be forcefully demonstrated. Our status quo is at stake.

American hopes and intentions in the Middle East — made manifest at Camp David — have been freshly declared through the Reagan peace plan. But the Arabs are waiting to see if Washington means business. Is the United States ready, they ask, to convert words into action?

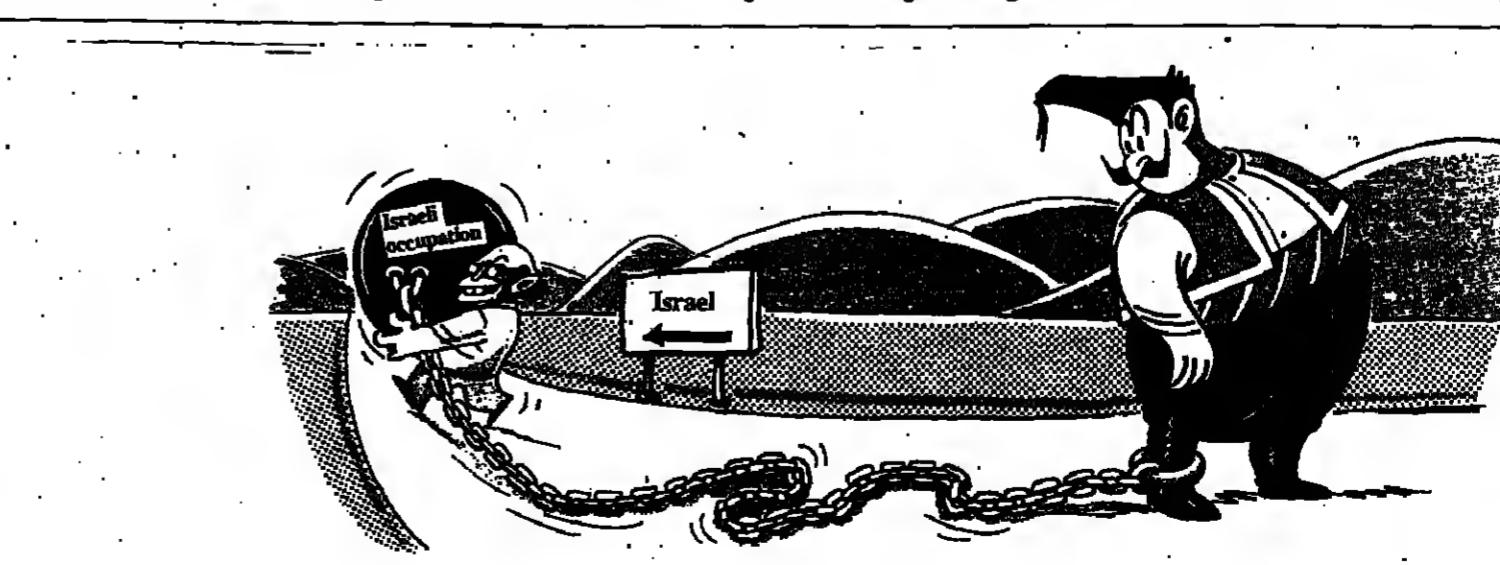
Both of us have been engaged in negotiations on withdrawal from the Sinai and oo the Camp David agreements. Neither of us is under any illusion about how difficult the American role as both a catalyst and mediator will be. It will require every skill of diplomacy and more. It will be tiring, bewildering, and even politically dangerous at times.

There will be times when only personal diplomacy and the full authority of the presidency will do; when it will be necessary to physically confront each party in the negotiations and help each of them to overcome timidity, suspicion, anger.

But it is vital that the negotiating process continue — however slowly at times — toward the goals of peaceful community in the Middle East. Every avenue must be pursued, every reasonable alternative explored. If it is not initially possible to bring all parties to the table, we must be ready with alternatives. Perhaps, for instance, Saudi Arabia and other moderate Arab nations would wish to stay in the background at first — giving only tacit support for Jordanians, and to mayors or other Palestinian leaders from the West Bank and Gaza who are carrying out the preliminary discussions with Israel. Perhaps because of the stigma attached to the term "Camp David" by some Arab leaders, diplomatic work within that still-binding agreement and under the aegis of U.N. Resolution 242 should be carried on under other terminology.

The diplomatic permutations are endless. The ultimate goal is worth whatever it takes. The world waits, much of it with an air of cynicism. But if, fostered by our efforts, Arab and Israeli have the courage to come together now to snatch peace from the caldron that has been the Middle East, it will be one of the shining moments of history.

The United States — an historic



Withdrawal from Lebanon, the Israeli way

By Jawad Ahmad

Jordan Times

ACOR starts fund-raising drive for new home

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The American Centre of Oriental Research (ACOR), one of Jordan's most distinguished archaeological research institutions, celebrates its 15th year of work in the country by launching a major fund-raising drive this month to build itself a permanent home in Amman. The Jordanian cabinet and the prime minister last month approved the donation of a 1.5-dunum plot of land on a hillside facing the University of Jordan hospital for ACOR to build its own premises. Since it started work in Amman in 1968, ACOR has used assorted rented premises which invariably became too crowded as the centre's activities expanded every year.

ACOR Director Dr. David McCreery said in an interview with the Jordan Times earlier this week that the fund-raising drive is being undertaken simultaneously in Jordan and the United States. Two fund-raising committees composed of distinguished individuals have been set up in each country to provide momentum and support. The Jordanian committee is chaired by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

The aim of the fund raising effort, which was, in fact, launched two years ago but has kept a rather low profile until the completion of the land transfer arrangements, is to raise a total of some \$2 million, or about JD 700,000. The ACOR building, complete with furnishings and facilities, will cost around \$1 million, and the other \$1 million will be used to establish an endowment fund that would put ACOR on a sound, self-reliant financial footing for many years to come.

ACOR in Amman and its parent organisation in the United States, the American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR), have raised about \$500,000 to date in cash or pledges, and the balance of the required money for the building is expected to be raised this year. Dr. McCreery hopes construction work will get underway this summer, with the facility being available for use in late 1985.

The building will probably be a three-storey structure with a total covered area of at least 1,500 square metres and a garden designed to be used as an outdoor working area in summer months. Its main functions, like the existing rented ACOR building before

between the 5th and 6th circles of Jabal Amman, will be to provide residence facilities for up to 30 permanent and visiting scholars and staff, to house a significantly expanded library of archaeological books, journals and research

several hundred members of the public in Jordan participated in ACOR-sponsored lectures, courses or field trips.

All of this should increase significantly when the new building is ready for use. For one thing, notes

archaeology fellow would spend his or her entire time in Jordan working on emergency excavations that frequently have to be undertaken in a great hurry to salvage sites that are threatened by destruction due to construction

required to excavate and record the many tombs that were revealed. In this manner, the construction work continued with only minimal delays, and Jordanian archaeology was considerably enriched by the knowledge gleaned from this important site.

Another new fellowship has recently been established through ACOR's parent body, ASOR in Philadelphia, by which ASOR will provide free accommodations at its headquarters for a Middle Eastern student of archaeology who needs to spend a year in Philadelphia doing research or writing. This is seen by ASOR as another means of expanding its activities throughout a broader geographical area in the Middle East, on the assumption that some of the Middle Eastern scholars who would take advantage of the fellowship in Philadelphia would come from countries other than Jordan and others where ASOR-affiliated institutions are established in the region.

In terms of areas of interest, ACOR does not focus on any one time period or region in the Middle East, but it has tended to pay increasing attention in recent years to both the very oldest and the most recent ends of the area's ancient time scale — the Stone Age and the Islamic period. This, according to Dr. McCreery, is in part due to the traditional concentration of scholars in this area on so-called biblical archaeology of the Bronze, Iron and Roman periods. ACOR and the Department of Antiquities have also encouraged local and visiting scholars to do archaeological surveys throughout the country, in an attempt to document as many as possible of the thousands of archaeological sites that are known to exist in Jordan. The fast pace of modern construction activity throughout the country threatens to wipe away many small sites, and if these could be documented through surface surveys, future generations of scholars will have a more substantial record of ancient cultures to work with.

A good example of how much pressing rescue excavations can take place in an atmosphere of cooperation and goodwill on all sides was the salvage of an Early Bronze Age cemetery that was discovered by chance when bulldozers were working last summer to clear ground for a water reservoir project on the western outskirts of Amman, near the King Hussein Medical Centre. The Umm al Bighal cemetery, dating from around 4000 years ago, was quickly excavated by a team of archaeologists, that included representatives from the Department of Antiquities and ACOR and teams of volunteers, Jordanians and foreigners alike. The client for the reservoir, the Jordan Valley Authority, the contractors, George Wimpey International, and the consultants, Boyle Engineering and Stanley Consultants, all quickly recognised the importance of the ancient cemetery and allowed the archaeologists the nearly three weeks that was

ACOR already accommodates five annual scholars who spend a year here doing fieldwork and/or writing, and this year a sixth fellowship is being initiated. This is the Shell Fellowship, funded by the Shell Oil Corporation. The Shell Fellow for 1983 will be Richard Zweig, who will study modern mud-brick construction methods in use in the area around

the southeastern coast of the Dead Sea and compare these with mud-brick techniques that were used in the same area during the Bronze Age, some 4,000-5,000 years ago.

Further ACOR expansion plans include the possible purchase or rental of a word processor, a small computer, a microfiche system and a binocular microscope.

"We have been very grateful for the deep interest that the Jordanian and American governments have both taken in our plans for a new building, and we anticipate that when the project is completed we will be able to render many more services to all concerned with the archaeology of Jordan, whether the public at large, the students and faculty of the universities, the Department of Antiquities or the other archaeological institutes in Jordan," Dr. McCreery said.

The Jordanian government contributed the land for the new building, and the United States Agency for International Development (AID) donated \$200,000 towards the cost of the building. The United States National Endowment for the Humanities has also donated \$100,000 in matching funds.

The new building site is located adjacent to an Iron Age tower, and Dr. McCreery plans to waste no time in taking advantage of the fact to provide training in archaeological methods to students in a course he will teach this winter. The tower, called Khirbet Salameh, may include associated ancient structures in the ground nearby, and Dr. McCreery will have his students do some soundings at the site to make sure there are no major archaeological remains buried underneath the site of the new ACOR building. He also hopes that students trained in the basics of archaeological excavating and recording methods in his course this winter will also continue to volunteer to work on emergency rescue digs that take place so often in Jordan.

A series of fund-raising events will take place in Jordan and the United States over the coming year. ACOR accepts both cash grants for the building cost and to set up its endowment fund, as well as donations of equipment and materials to furnish and equip the building according to the specifications that are being finalised by the architects. Dr. McCreery can be contacted at ACOR at 814917.

Randa Habib's CORNER

A tragedy we could prevent

There is natural death, one might almost say logical death, which follows old age. And there is the horrifying death which takes anonymous pedestrians, innocent drivers and children at play. This death is one we can refuse to accept, control and avoid.

"I've talked a lot in this corner about the way some people drive — people who want to prove their virility when they're behind the steering wheel and people who think their squealing brakes are the best way to get noticed.

Jordan Times readers have recently joined in the criticism because the problem has become a tragedy. The price has become higher, as this horrifying death takes away more and more people.

We all firmly believe that the police must be more alert. But how come 15-year-old boys (or should I say children?) are behind the steering wheel in the first place?

The law does not allow this, because driving licences are not issued to people under 18 years of age. Nor does logic.

Who are those parents who allow their child with an indulgent smile, I suppose to drive a car before the legal age?

How many times have I heard a "proud" father boasting of the driving abilities of his 14-year-old son? Don't we see, more often than not, a father driving his car with his five- or six-year-old son sitting on his lap? We like to instill the love of driving in our offspring early on.

Let us today point an accusing finger at those parents. Alright, our streets are sometimes narrow, but that isn't the main problem. It is also true that our police force is non-existent in the side streets and limits its presence to the main roads where it catches speeding drivers in radar traps.

But it is also essential that our children become unable to "borrow" their parents' cars, that they are brought up knowing that a car has never made a boy into a man, that virility is not measured in kilometres, that it is not shameful for a teenager to be driven somewhere by his parents or to use public transport.

Last but not least, our children should be taught that life is beyond price, and that it is too stupid, too revolting, and too painful to lose it without reason.



ACOR's Director David McCreery and Administrator Laura Hess working at Umm Al Bighal

materials, to provide facilities for regular lectures, seminars and meetings, and to provide ample working areas and storage space for the many archaeologists and students who pass through ACOR's hospitable doors every year.

In 1982 alone, for example, eight archaeological excavation and survey projects were carried out in Jordan under ACOR's auspices, and five other projects were assisted by ACOR staff or facilities. Another eight projects are on the calendar for this year. The director and five visiting scholars resident at ACOR have all given courses and/or lecture series, and all the other archaeologists who use ACOR facilities during their working visits to Jordan normally give at least one lecture on their findings. In all, according to Dr. McCreery, who specialises in the study of seeds and other food remains that are excavated from ancient sites, between 300 and 400 archaeologists worked through ACOR during 1982, and

Dr. McCreery, the location of the building near the existing British and West German archaeology institutes and the University of Jordan means closer coordination among these and other institutions should be possible. Dr. McCreery is particularly keen to promote closer ties with the students and faculty of the University of Jordan's archaeology department.

ACOR will try to organise some regional seminars, typically lasting several weeks and involving Arab archaeologists and students from throughout the Middle East. This would help increase the role of ACOR as "ASOR's regional centre in the Arab World." In the words of ASOR President James Sauer, himself a former ACOR director in Amman but now based in Philadelphia.

ACOR also hopes to establish two new annual fellowships that would bring visiting scholars to spend a year in Jordan. One would be a fellowship in Islamic history and archaeology, the other would be a fellowship in Arabic history and archaeology. The rescue

A good example of how much pressing rescue excavations can take place in an atmosphere of cooperation and goodwill on all sides was the salvage of an Early Bronze Age cemetery that was discovered by chance when bulldozers were working last summer to clear ground for a water reservoir project on the western outskirts of Amman, near the King Hussein Medical Centre. The Umm al Bighal cemetery, dating from around 4000 years ago, was quickly excavated by a team of archaeologists, that included representatives from the Department of Antiquities and ACOR and teams of volunteers, Jordanians and foreigners alike. The client for the reservoir, the Jordan Valley Authority, the contractors, George Wimpey International, and the consultants, Boyle Engineering and Stanley Consultants, all quickly recognised the importance of the ancient cemetery and allowed the archaeologists the nearly three weeks that was

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TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

04:30 ... Koran
04:50 ... Cartoon
05:10 ... The Munch Bunch
05:50 ... Nana Anderson
06:50 ... Big Blue Marble
07:00 ... Local Programme
08:00 ... News in Arabic
08:30 ... Arabic Series
09:30 ... Arabic Play
11:00 ... News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 ... French Programme

07:00 ... News in French

08:30 ... News in Hebrew

09:10 ... Eight is Enough

10:00 ... News in English

10:15 ... Movie of the Week: Intermezzo Project

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM & partly on 9500 KHz SW

07:10 ... Morning Show

10:00 ... News Summary

10:45 ... Pop Session

12:00 ... News Summary

13:05 ... News Summary

14:10 ... New Bulletin

14:30 ... Instrumental

15:00 ... Country Music

16:00 ... Concert Hour

16:30 ... News Summary

17:00 ... Instrumental, Old Favourites

18:00 ... News Summary

18:30 ... Great Books of Islam, Melody

19:30 ... News Desk

20:00 ... Evening Show

21:00 ... News Summary

22:00 ... Evening Show

23:00 ... News Summary

24:00 ... News Headlines, Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

0240 ... Newsdesk 06:30 Classical Record

06:45 ... Newsdesk 06:55 Reflections

07:00 ... World News; 24 Hours News

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILM

* The Conversation, starring Gene Hackman, at the American Cultural Centre Thursday at 7:00 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibeh, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 71751.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Antonite International Church (Interdenominational); meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 361478
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Haya Arts Center 665195

Hussein Youth City 667181

Y.W.M.A. 61793

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Foldada Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Irsah 14th to 18th centuries! The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)

06:45 Cairo (RU)

06:55 Aqaba (RU)

09:00 Omasus (RU)

09:15 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RU)

09:30 Jeddah (RU)

09:45 Beirut (RU)

10:15 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)

10:45 Kuwait (SR)

SPORTS

Masters begins in New York

Clerc overpowers Wilander

NEW YORK (R) — Jose-Luis Clerc of Argentina won the last six games of the third set to defeat Mats Wilander of Sweden, 5-7, 6-4, 6-1, in the opening match of the \$400,000 Grand Prix Masters Tennis Championships here Tuesday night.

Attacking throughout the final two sets, the 24-year-old Clerc overpowered the 18-year-old Wilander with his powerful, topspin groundstrokes and crisp volleys.

The victory earned Clerc a match against John McEnroe in the quarter-finals of the knockout competition on Thursday. Twelve players are taking part in the event, climax of last year's 80-tournament Grand Prix circuit.

McEnroe, who won the Masters in 1979, drew a first-round bye along with the other top three seeds, Jimmy Connors, Guillermo Vilas of Argentina and Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia.

Clerc, who had won only one of five matches in two previous Masters events, squandered a 3-1 lead in the opening set when he elected

to try to outduel Wilander from the baseline.

Wilander pulled back to 4-4 only to drop his service but then Clerc, serving for the set, did the same.

Wilander, winner of four tournaments last year including the French Open, then held service to love and broke Clerc again for the set.

In the second set, the Swede pulled back from 1-3 to 3-5 but then the Argentine held his serve to square the match.

Wilander held serve to love in the opening game of the final set but then Clerc, ranked sixth internationally, unleashed an assault of lethal groundstrokes, passing Wilander often and biting several winners at the net to take the last six games.

Andres Gomez of Ecuador also advanced to the quarter-finals in his first Masters when he recovered to beat Jose Higueras of Spain, 0-6, 6-2, 6-4. He will meet second-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina on Thursday.

IOC sets up group to discuss professionals in Olympic soccer

LOS ANGELES (R) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) will set up a joint working group with soccer officials to discuss a proposal to allow professionals to play in the soccer tournament of the Olympic Games here next year.

The IOC executive board, which opened a four-day meeting here Tuesday, has named four members to the working group which will discuss eligibility rules for players, IOC Director Monique Berlioux told a news conference.

She said the first meeting of the group, which would include four representatives of the International Foothall Federation (FI-

FA), would be held in Lausanne, Switzerland, on Feb. 14.

There are also proposals to allow highly-paid tennis stars to compete in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul and Mrs. Berlioux said a working group would be set up if necessary to discuss the issue.

The IOC is keen to broaden the scope of the Olympic soccer tournament and FIFA has drawn up proposals to allow professionals to take part in the games so long as they have not played in the World Cup and have no commitments to endorse sportswear products.

Eastern European countries had been expected to oppose the FIFA proposals and Mrs. Berlioux confirmed there was concern among some board members over the introduction of professional players into the tournament.

The IOC executive board also plans to meet the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) in Helsinki in August during the World Athletics Championships. The track and field body has already redefined rules to allow athletes to earn money from the sport through advertising and endorsements.

Standards were also announced here Tuesday for track and field events at the Los Angeles games, but the highlight of the day was the return at a special ceremony of two gold medals confiscated 70 years ago from American athlete Jim Thorpe.

Thorpe was hailed as the greatest athlete of his time after he won the decathlon and pentathlon titles at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm. But U.S. sports authorities later stripped him of his titles because he had played professional baseball.

Thorpe died in poverty in 1953. The medals were handed over to his family by IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Mrs. Berlioux said the site of shooting events at the Los Angeles games had still not been decided. The organising committee has been unable to find a suitable venue in the Los Angeles area and is keen to stage the events in Las Vegas.

She said the National Olympic Committee of Upper Volta had been reinstated to the world body after being suspended last year because of alleged government interference.

The IOC executive board also met representatives of the China-Taipei National Olympic Committee, representing Taiwan, to discuss their choice of an anthem.

Peking has objected to the anthem chosen by Taiwan and the IOC has asked it to find an alternative, preferably the Olympic anthem.

Thorpe was hailed as the greatest

British boxer Bruno scores 11th successive win inside distance

LONDON (R) — Promising British heavyweight Frank Bruno scored his 11th straight win inside the distance when he beat fellow countryman Stewart Lithgo after four rounds of their scheduled eight-round bout here Tuesday.

The fight served as a prelude for Bruno who returns next month for a 10-round clash against former European Champion Alfredo Evangelista of Spain, who survived seven rounds against U.S. World Champion Larry Holmes in 1978.

Lithgo, a former steplchase jockey, conceded 22 pounds in weight to Bruno but carried the fight courageously to his more fancied opponent, whose previous longest fight ended in the fourth round against Ron Gibbs of the U.S. last May.

But Lithgo took heavy punishment and was retired by his corner as he sat on his stool with a badly cut left eye after the fourth round, a decision which displeased the beaten boxer.

British middleweight Mark Taylor outpointed veteran American Henry Walker over 10 unmemorable rounds, winning the verdict of referee Roland Dakin by the maximum 100-95 margin.

The troublesome double standard

By Dave Kindred

WASHINGTON — His 7-footer hadn't done well in class because his 7-footer never went to class. So the old coach, Peck Hickman, called the big guy into his office.

The coach said, "Joe, you have to go to class. This is a college. We're here to teach you ideals, principles and values for the rest of your life. This isn't just a basketball camp."

"Joe, you have to decide what you want out of life."

Joe nodded once, twice. The coach thought the player might be nodding off to sleep.

"Joe," he said sharply, "what do you want out of life?"

"Uh, coach, I always did want a motorcycle."

Hickman didn't tell the story with his hand on a Bible, but the pure and simple truth is that the truth is that some college athletes are wastrels, just as some newspaper reporters are, and no amount of counsel will convince them there is more to life than a motorcycle.

They are exceptions, however. The truth is that most college athletes learn lessons they'll never forget. A guess: If there's one Joe out there, there are a hundred other men and women learning the good stuff you pick up working at any discipline, whether it's basketball or ballet or music or football.

You may not believe that. The National Collegiate Athletic Association schools themselves may cause you to wonder if they are full of Joes. Last week, they passed two academic rules, the thrust of which is (they say) to make certain that schools accept qualified students and then move them toward a degree. "We've raped a generation of black kids," Joe Paterno said, arguing for stricter academic standards.

Well, everybody likes apple pie and everybody's against rape. But the schools do themselves a disservice by creating standards for athletes that do not exist for, say, actors in the theatrical arts department. You need a 2.0 high school grade average to saw away at Beethoven in your university's orchestra.

There's snobbery at work here.

If the university is made better by a violin prodigy (and it is, because

that college athletics is academically better),

the place's job is to turn potential into excellence, it is made better, also, by a 7-foot basketball player of grace and skill. They both do beautiful work; the 7-footer just gets sweater.

But beginning in 1986, athletes to be eligible as freshmen must have a 2.0 high school average in such subjects as English and math, along with a total of 700 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or a 15 on the American College Testing exam.

Once in college, the athlete must advance toward a degree, not just stay eligible by passing an assortment of courses. How "advance" will be defined is anybody's guess.

Objection to the 2.0/700 rule came from leaders of predominantly black schools, whose view is that it is racially and culturally discriminatory. They say black athletes will suffer the most.

"The most ridiculous thing I've heard," said John Thompson, Georgetown's basketball coach, "is that the rule will put sports in perspective." This rule won't prevent any cheating or corruption. It's just discriminatory. If Congress passed a rule like this, it would be unconstitutional.

"How can you har kids from participating because of standardised tests when they haven't had standardised opportunities? I understand the so-called intent of the rule. Well, the intent of the cotton gin wasn't to keep blacks in slavery, but it certainly did."

Columnist Carl Rowan has complained of colleges that exploit athletes and abandon them without education. "But I know," Rowan writes, "that the exploitation, the cruelty, did not begin on the college gridiron or the high school basketball court. The path to a life of functional illiteracy generally begins near birth for kids ill-cared for by parents, a abused by relatives and neighbours, barely tolerated by teachers."

Only a fortunate gift of physical skills gains these youngsters the attention of a coach who prevents them for becoming a school "pushout" or "dropout" statistic. But without some such rule, you ask, how can we ever make certain that college athletics is academically better?

Nothing wrong with that.

It's not. And there's no need to.

Understand first that universities are hypocrites about athletics and education. They want us to believe big-time athletics is part of the educational process, and it is (although not in the fashion they'd have us accept).

But they treat it more often as entertainment. So athletic programmes answer to two masters, and these masters, by their natures, are at odds.

Universities should quit apologising for athletics. Quit this nonsense about raising academic standards. Nobody believes it.

Admit that football and basketball teams are entertainment first,

education second.

Admit too that there is more than wryness in the words of an Oklahoma president who said he would be proud of the football team could be proud of.

Nothing wrong with that. Nothing wrong with the hot pursuit of excellence, which is what universities are all about. Nothing wrong with winning to keep the alumni so happy they kick in money to build chemistry labs.

Nothing wrong, for that matter, with a kid's thinking he wants to be a pro football player. He probably won't make it, but he will have learned about dreaming and working to make the dream real.

Who knows how many political scientists majors would wound up GS-12s but none the worse for wear?

Admit it's show-biz first, then the books. If a kid has a 1.0/500 score but can play defensive tackle, let him play-right now. Then find a way to reach his mind. That's what schools are for. Schools are there to answer our needs in whatever way they can if football is the way, so be it.

And for every coach who exploits a player, there are a dozen who will say, "You're a gamble, a 1.0/500. But there is a way. We can give you tutors. You just have to remember that football doesn't last forever."

"You have to be something besides a jock. And if you'll try, so will we."

Nothing wrong with that.

Washington Post

THE Daily Crossword

by Alio Nicci

ACROSS	33	Sacred	56	Al Pacino	27	Metka
1	Mardi	image	28	Touchdown	film	film
5	Pare	Schary	29	Promising	one	one
10	Historic	30	Used a	one	one	one
island	31	Twins	31	Tasteless	one	one
	32	reared by	32	Used a	one	one
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	15	Part of a	34	star of	one	one
	16	chain	35	"Shane"	one	one
	17	Of blood	36	Watergate	one	one
	18	Garish	37	Far from	one	one
	19	light	38	stage	one	one
	20	Mirage,	39	whisper	one	one
	21	perhaps	40	Metka	one	one
	22	Verve	41	Ready	one	one
	23	Proper	42	For plucking	one	one
	24	Seagull	43	tiny	one	one
	25	land	44	tiny	one	one
	26	Scale	45	tiny	one	one
	27	Highland	46	tiny	one	one
	28	headwear	47	tiny	one	one
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WORLD

Thatcher emerges unscathed from Falklands inquiry

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has emerged unscathed from the important political test of a six-month official inquiry into the origins of last year's Falklands war.

A special commission, including opposition political figures and with access to secret documents, reported Wednesday that Mrs. Thatcher and her Conservative government could not have foreseen or averted Argentina's April seizure of the South Atlantic Islands.

Supporters of Mrs. Thatcher, who must face a general election this year or early in 1984, greeted with relief the news that the commission headed by former diplomat Lord Franks had exonerated her.

She enjoys a healthy lead in public opinion polls, largely because of Britain's success in recapturing the Falklands last June.

The report criticised some government decisions, including a plan to withdraw a navy survey ship from the South Atlantic, saying this was seen in Argentina as a clear sign of indifference.

It said Britain allowed the initiative over the Falklands in part to Argentina and there was ample evidence that President Leopoldo Galtieri was going to take a tougher line.

The report concluded: "We would not be justified in attacking any criticism or blame to the present government for the Argentine junta's decision to commit its act of unprovoked aggression in the invasion of the Falkland Islands."

Britain sent a naval task force to recapture the islands. The resulting war cost the lives of 255 British servicemen and about 1,000 Argentines.

Lord Franks, the commission chairman, and his panel concluded that the Argentine military government did not actually decide to attack until March 31 — two days before the landing — or possibly April 1.

Civil servants who prepared Britain's intelligence assessments were told they had been wrong to

predict that the crisis would build up slowly through the year.

But the erroneous judgments had been reasonable conclusions at the time, the report said.

Planned harassment

NEW YORK (R) — One of America's top television networks has reported that Argentina is planning to launch a campaign of harassment against British forces in the Falklands.

Correspondent Bill Lynch said in a CBS broadcast Tuesday night: "CBS news has learned that U.S. intelligence expect British forces in the Falkland Islands to face a campaign of military harassment by Argentina."

"Sources say there is evidence of unusual training and preparation for commando-style operations. Targets would probably include British radar and communications sites and air defence batteries."

Lynch said that U.S. intelligence also believed Argentina planned to shoot down British aircraft outside the 200-mile exclusion zone.

Missile talks were on friendly basis Nov. 82'

WASHINGTON (R) — A Soviet official suggested concessions last November that U.S. negotiator Paul Nitze believed could lead to an agreement on reducing nuclear missiles in Europe, according to a Senator who acted as a go-between at the talks.

An aide to Sen. Gary Hart told Reuters Wednesday that the concessions were promised on Nov. 18 at a meeting in Geneva between Mr. Nitze and Yuri Kvitsinsky, chief Soviet negotiator at talks on Intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF) in Europe.

The meeting took place after the White House had imposed restrictions on Mr. Nitze's negotiating flexibility. The Soviet negotiator used Mr. Hart, who was visiting Geneva, as an intermediary to explore possible agreements, the aide said.

The Democrat Senator from Colorado relayed questions and answers between the two men, who sat at the same table but did not negotiate directly with each other.

Mr. Nitze told the Senator later that what Mr. Kvitsinsky had

Salvadorean rebels blast military base

SAN SALVADOR (R) — About 500 left-wing guerrillas blasted a military base in the central province of San Vicente in an attack which widened the scope of their latest offensive in El Salvador's three-year civil war.

As more than 4,000 of the government's best troops were preparing a counter-offensive in the rugged north-eastern province of Morazan, guerrillas slipped into position around the base 100 kilometres south-east of the Morazan front and attacked it with mortars and automatic weapons.

Spokesmen for the Fifth Infantry Brigade said seven soldiers and 11 guerrillas were killed in fierce fighting for the base, near the village of Tecoluca, before the guerrillas pulled back to positions on the slopes of the San Vicente volcano.

Over the past 10 days, guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) have captured 18 villages and hamlets in Morazan, prompting the government to dispatch troops of the U.S.-trained Bellos and Atonal battalions to the province for a counter-offensive.

The attack on the Tecoluca base was the biggest in several months in San Vicente province.

Artificial heart recipient operated on successfully

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — Dr. Barney Clark, the first person to receive a permanent artificial heart, underwent a successful two-and-a-half-hour operation Tuesday night to stop a 10-day nose bleed, a hospital spokesman said.

It was the second operation for Dr. Clark, a retired Seattle dentist, since he received his polyurethane and aluminum heart at the University of Utah Medical Centre on Dec. 2.

Dr. James Parkin, a surgeon at the centre, cut in below the left eye and through the left cheek to suture shut two leaking arteries in Dr. Clark's left nasal passage, he said.

Before the latest operation,

doctors had hoped he would be able to leave the centre within three weeks.

His heart is worked by air, pumped through two 1.3 metre hoses from an air compressor and nose bleed, a hospital spokesman said.

It was the second operation for Dr. Clark, a retired Seattle dentist, since he received his polyurethane and aluminum heart at the University of Utah Medical Centre on Dec. 2.

The spokesman said the latest operation was the least risky of the three. His artificial heart worked normally throughout the surgery.

Dr. Clark had suffered from cardiomyopathy, a disease which steadily weakens the heart muscles and slows the blood circulation. Doctors said he would have died if he had not received his artificial heart.

The spokesman said the latest operation was the least risky of the three. His artificial heart worked normally throughout the surgery.

During the past 10 days, Dr. Clark, who will be 62 on Friday, had been given two litres of blood, the spokesman said.

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